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took acknowledgments out of his office was clearly inadmissible. Property rights should not be imperilled by the mere possibility that the titles were not executed as required by law. Besides in Virginia an officer is not allowed to impeach his own certificate. *Hochman v. McClanahan*, 87 Va. 39, 12 S. E. 230."

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**Principal and Surety—Right of Surety to Set-Off.**—Under Code Va. 1904, § 3298, authorizing a surety to assert as a set-off any claim which his principal would have had against plaintiff, suing the surety, a surety of plaintiff and a defendant may, when sued with defendant for a debt due from defendant to plaintiff, assert as a set-off a claim due from plaintiff to defendant, though the transactions out of which the debts arose are distinct, and though defendant is bankrupt. Under this statute, a surety of two contractors with the government for distinct public works, conditioned on the contractors' faithfully executing their contracts, may, when sued by one contractor for a debt due from the other contractor, set up as a set-off a claim due the latter contractor from the former contractor, in the absence of anything to show that there are persons asserting claims for supplies and materials protected by the bond of the latter contractor, or that there are such claims to be paid. *United States v. Richardson* (C. C. A.), 223 Fed. Rep. 1010, citing *Burks on Plead. & Prac.* 435; *Allen v. Hart*, 18 Gratt. (Va.) 722; *Tidewater Quarry Co. v. Scott*, 105 Va. 160, 52 S. E. 835, 115 Am. St. Rep. 864, 8 Ann. Cas. 736; *Wartman et al. v. Yost*, 22 Gratt. (Va.) 595; *Edmunds' Assignee v. Harper*, 31 Gratt. (Va.) 637.

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**Injunction—Against Enforcement of Statute—Remedy at Law.**—The threatened enforcement, by the proper officers, of Va. Code, Supp. 1910, §§ 1104, 1105, requiring foreign corporations doing business in the state to obtain a license, will not be enjoined at the instance of a corporation which asserts that its business within the state is wholly interstate, where it is not claimed that the statute is unconstitutional, but only that it may be enforced in such a way as to violate the commerce clause of the federal constitution, since the corporation has an adequate remedy at law in its right to raise the constitutional question if proceedings are taken against it, or to recover the license fee if it pays it under protest. *Dalton Adding Machine Co. v. State Corporation Commission*, 236 U. S. 699, 35 Sup. Ct. 480.